

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum...paid in advance.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1805.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Just Received and for Sale at this office.

HISTORY

CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND:

CONTAINING
An impartial account of the proceedings of the
Irish Revolutionists, from the year 1792,
until the suppression of the intended Revo-
lution.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORI-
CAL ACCOUNT OF IRELAND.

By the Rev JAMES GORDON.

With copious additions and corrections from va-
rious Authors upon this subject; particularly
prepared for this first American edition.

FOR SALE,

ONE undivided third of that most
valuable estate, held in common by Messrs.
Josiah Collins, Nathaniel Allen, and the heirs
of Samuel Dickinson, deceased, commonly called
the Lake Company. The said estate consists
of 53,000 acres of land, in Washington
county, N. C. lying between the Canal and Long-
acre, binding on Lake Phelps, Pungo Lake, and
the head of Pungo river. Also, 5300 acres of
land in Gann neck, near Little Alligator river, in
Tyrrell county. The above lands are equal, if not
superior in fertility of soil to any land in the state;
no part of them are subject to freshes or over-
flows from said lakes or rivers; but a very
considerable part may be laid under water, or
kept perfectly dry, at pleasure, by means of said
canal. This canal, formerly cut by said compa-
ny to join the waters of Lake Phelps to Soupp-
roning river, is 20 feet wide, 6 feet deep, and af-
fords an excellent navigation to the distance of 6
miles, on one side of the first tract; on it and on
the lake is the plantation containing about 250
acres of cleared land in a high state of cultiva-
tion. The produce in general is for one acre, in
wheat, about 30 bushels, in rice from 50 to 60
ditto, and in Indian corn in good seasons, about
61 1/2 ditto, taking the whole crop together. In
dry seasons hemp has been very productive.

On the plantation is a Rice Machine in com-
plete order in a building 72 feet long, 42 feet
wide, and four stories high. Also a Grist Mill
with a pair of stones for corn, and a pair of stones
for wheat, with two bulging cloths, &c. Also a
Treshing Machine in excellent order.

There is a Saw Mill which is now repairing
to carry one saw, and is intended to be in the
same frame with a merchant mill to carry 3 or 4
pair of stones for manufacturing flour. &c. There
is a good dwelling house two stories high, and
all sorts of out-houses, besides two barns and sta-
bles, &c.

There are 63 Negroes above 12 years of age,
amongst them are tradesmen of different kinds—
Also 33 Negroes under 12 years of age.

There are carpenter's, cooper's and black-
smith's tools, besides every kind of plantation
utensils, in good order. Horses, hogs, sheep,
and about 100 head of cattle. Three large flats
for the use of the canal, &c. &c.

The medium crops when making rice and corn,
is from 220 to 230 casks of rice, 600 lb gross each;
and from 3 to 600 barrels corn.

Do, when making wheat, from 160 to 190
casks of rice, from 3 to 400 barrels of corn, 1200
bushels of wheat.

Lumber from the saw mill when employ-
ed with two saws, has sold from 2500 to 3000 dol-
lars yearly, employing 12 hands.

Flax, cotton, and hemp, are not included.
The rice has sold from 5 to 600 dollars per hun-
dred these several years past.

Were there forty hands more on the planta-
tion, the profits might be reckoned at least one
third, if not one half more, for each hand, and
for as many more as could be put on it.

Certified by

THOS. TROTTER, Superintendent.

Mr. Nathaniel Allen, of the town of Edenton,
and one of the company, being desirous to sell
his interest in said property, has authorised the
subscriber to dispose of the same in his behalf,
and has put into his possession all the necessary
documents for the information of the persons de-
siring or inclined to purchase—the terms of pay-
ment are, one fourth down, on the execution of
the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remainder
at two annual and equal payments, to be secured
in the most unexceptionable way.

The manner in which said property has been
managed since the year 1787, when the compa-
ny was formed, makes it a most desirable ac-
quisition to gentlemen of capital, and by far out-
weighs the inconveniences attending property
held in common, as a superintendent having the
management and direction of the whole, with one
or two overseers under him, renders it unneces-
sary for the proprietors to be at any further trou-
ble concerning said estate, than an annual settle-
ment.—It will further appear by the above state-
ment furnished from the company's books by
Mr. Trotter, the present superintendent, that the
yearly produce of 250 acres now under tillage
amounts to between 8 and 10,000 dollars annu-
ally, and that were 40 or 50 more working hands
put on the said estate, the profits would nearly be
double, with hardly any additional expense, as a
much larger quantity of land might be laid under
cultivation, with nearly the charges of the pres-
ent farm. Any application by post to the sub-
scriber, who resides near Plymouth, Washington
county, North Carolina, or to Mr. Allen himself,
or Mr. Stephen Cabarrus, of Edenton, will be
delightfully attended to, and any further information,
if required, will be cheerfully imparted.

JOHN ROULHAC, Atty at Law,
Plymouth, (N. C.) May 15, 1805. w3t

* See Gutrie's Geography improved, 2d vol, page
514, Philadelphia edition, April, 1795.

Just received and for sale at S. Pleasants'
Book-Store, near the Bridge.

THE FOLLOWING GENUINE

Patent Medicines.

Hill's Balsam of Honey
Tullington's Balsam
Godfrey's Cordial
Essence of Peppermint
Sneezing Opodeldoc
Oriental Colic, for the
cure of outward piles,
scalds, sore legs, burns,
obstinate eruptions, &c
British Oil
Hopper's Female Pills
Anderson's Scotts do.
The celebrated Specific
Pills, for the cure of
the outward and in-
ward Piles.

FOR SALE, TWO LOTS,

HANDSOMELY situated in the town of
New Canton, on James river; on both
are new and well built dwelling houses and of-
fices; on one an excellent garden well enclosed,
and the other containing one acre, with a good
post and rail fence.—For further particulars en-
quire of Messrs. William Anderson and James
Rea of said place, who are legally authorised to
sell and convey the same.

ROBERT HILL,
New York, 1st Feb. 1805.

HART AND SOUTHGATE,

OPPOSITE the Scale House, at the Head of the
Basin, Richmond.—Offer for SALE, on the
lowest terms, for Cash, Produce, or Negotiable
Notes—

French Brandy, Spanish ditto Holland Gin, Antigua Rum, W. Island do, New England do, Peach Brandy, Apple do, Whisky, Cider by the barrel, Brown & Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea,	Chocolate, Spices, Molasses, Soap and Candles, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Cut Nails from 3d to 20d, Corn, Meal, Bacon, Butter, Lard,
--	---

And a great variety of other articles usually sold by
Grocers.

GOODS received on STORAGE—Con-
vey Produce and Imported Merchandise sold on
Commission.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SON,

COUNTY WHARF,

HAVE FOR SALE,

IMPERIAL TEAS, in qr chests and
boxes,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } Teas, in qr chests
Hyson Skia, }
Long and Short Yellow Nankeens
Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, old and fine
Jamaica Rum
Sugar
Molasses
Salt
Cologne Millstones, from 3 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. 3 in.
Hand, ditto
Plaster of Paris
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods
Castings
Millington and Crowley London Steel
German and Country ditto
Baltimore, May 24, 1805. 8c

FOR SALE,

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed
by John Mallens, jun. to me, to secure the
payment of a debt due Brown, Rives & Co. will
be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
at William Michie's, on Thursday the twenty-
seventh day of June next, sundry Property, viz

One tract or parcel of LAND, ly-
ing in this county, containing 50 acres, adjoining
the lands of Samuel Whims, John Rhodes, jun.
&c.—One Negro Woman named Lucy, and her
Child, one Negro Woman named Sarah; one
Negro Woman named Betty, and one Negro Fel-
low named Dave, &c. agreeable to deed of trust.
Martin Dawson, trustee.
Milton, Alb. co. May 24th, 1805. 4w

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the
old City Tavern, well calculated for a
Dry Goods Store. Apply to
Gallego, Richard & Co.
May 29th, 1805. 1t

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the
high court of chancery for the Richmond dis-
trict, will be sold, at Public Auction, on Monday
the 15th day of July next, on the premises,

A Valuable Tract of Land,

On the Little Bird Creek, in the county of
Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late
William Anderson of London, dec. and known
by the name of Massie's; containing by a late
survey, 2,312 1/2 acres, divided into four lots of
nearly equal extent; about two thirds of this tract,
is now in woods which is good tobacco land,
and the part cleared has been but little worn.

Terms of sale will be one fourth in ready
money, & three annual instalments for the balance.
Bonds with approved security and a deed of trust
upon the land will be required, to carry interest
from the date if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day
of sale will be shown it by Mr. George Toler or
Mr. William Toler, adjoining, who can give
information of the manner in which the lots are
laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER,
Agent in fact for the Execu-
tors of William Anderson,
dec.

Hanover, 3d June, 1805. 1ds.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday last (in Hen-
rico Court House, or in the streets between
that and the residence of the subscriber.)

A BUNDLE OF PAPERS,

Marked "Henrico May Term, 1805" Within
this bundle, were Manifests for twenty hogsheads
of Tobacco, sundry Accounts, Notes and other
Documents, relative to suits depending in that
court, and were subdivided into six bundles, and
marked 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th day.

Those papers cannot be of any possible utility
to any one except the subscriber and his clients—
The Tobacco mentioned in the manifests having
been some time since delivered by the Inspectors
at Shickoe warehouse, and shipped.

Upon a delivery of those papers, I will give
the above reward, and ask no questions in re-
lation to them. But if stolen, I will give one hun-
dred DOLLARS for such information as may lead
to a conviction of the culprit.

SAM'L. MCRAW,
Richmond, May 17, 1805. 1f

Foolscap & Letter Paper

For sale at this office.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.

GENTLEMEN holding subscrip-
tion papers to the MAP OF VIRGINIA, are
particularly requested to return them by the mail
(if no private opportunity should immediately of-
fer) to the subscriber, in Petersburg, with the
subscription money received. The work is now
in the hands of the engraver, & will be completed
as early as possible. The proprietors, in order
to render this work the more valuable, have laid
down the whole of the state of Ohio, instead of
a part as formerly advertised. The view of
Richmond, taken by Mr. Bossler, the person en-
gaged to engrave the Map, is acknowledged to be
a correct and interesting landscape, and will
add much to the elegance and utility of the work.
William Prentiss.
Petersburg June 3, 1805. 3c

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the
estate of John Digges, dec. are requested
to make them known to Wm. H. Digges, on or
before the 25th day of November next, who will
make provision for payment. This notice will be
plead in bar by the executors against all claims
that may be demanded of them after that date.

Wm. H. Digges, } Ex'rs.
John Digges, }
Amherst, 4th May, 1805. 4w

MR. PETICOLAS, PROFESSOR OF MU-

SIC, HAS FOR SALE,

A New Grand PIANO FORTE.

Apply at his residence, opposite Mr. Copland's
office on the Capitol hill.

June 4th, 1805. 2w

JUST RECEIVED,

And ready for delivery to subscribers at the Book
Store and Printing Office of S. Pleasants, Jr.
Richmond.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

DECLINE AND FALL

OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE.

—By EDWARD GIBBON—

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

Also, some copies for sale, at the same place
June 4

WHISKEY.

TALIAFERRO and DICKIN-
SON, near the basin, kept a constant
supply of Whiskey, distilled west of the Blue
Ridge.

Richmond, June 5, 1805. 3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers living in this place,
have for sale, a tract of LAND, lying in
the county of Louisa and adjoining Yanceyville,
containing two hundred and fourteen and one
half acres, more or less. The land is well tim-
bered and the same which was sold under a deed
of trust from Francis Lockett, deceased. A re-
dit of one year will be given the purchaser, on
securing the payment, bearing interest from the
date if not punctually paid.

Lyle & McCredie.
Manchester, June 1, 1805. 3w

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF VIRGINIA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it duly appears to the
executive that GEORGE DILLARD,
charged by the inquisition of a coroner with the
murder of Henry Willmore late of the county of
King and Queen, hath fled from justice—I have
therefore thought fit, with the advice of the coun-
cil of state to issue this proclamation, hereby of-
fering a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any
person or persons who shall apprehend the said
George Dillard, and convey him before the cor-
oner or a justice of the peace for the county afore-
said, to be committed to jail for examination,
touching the said murder. And I do moreover
enjoin all officers, civil and military, and exhort
the good people of the commonwealth, to use
their best endeavors to apprehend the said George
Dillard, that he may be dealt with as, in such
cases, the law directs.

Given under my hand as Governor, with the
seal of the commonwealth annexed, at
Richmond, this 5th day of June, in the
(14th) year of our Lord, one thousand eight hun-
dred and five, and of the commonwealth
the twenty ninth.

(Signed) JOHN PAGE.

GEORGE DILLARD is five feet eight or nine
inches high, tolerable fair complexion, short black
hair, dark eyes, well set, and somewhat droops
in the shoulders, slow and soft of speech and of a
smiling countenance when speaking, about twenty
four or twenty five years of age; when he ap-
peared, he read a large sorrel horse, about five
feet high, some white feet, large white spot in his
forehead and a snip on the nose.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber
living in Amherst county, four miles be-
low the courthouse, on the night of the 17th inst.
a negro man named MAJOR, who was formerly the
property of a Mr. Hide (merchant in Orange
county,) afterwards sold to George Quishingsbury,
then to the subscriber. Said negro is about 22
years old, yellow complexion, full face, thick lips
well set, bow legged, about 5 feet high very short
fingers, with a scar on his left hand below the
finger joints—also, another scar against his eye,
and one of his fore teeth out; he had on when
he went away an oxburgh shirt and pantaloons,
and carried with him one pair striped breeches, a
grey coat and pantaloons, and a blanket. He
took with him a likely sorrel horse, with a star in
his forehead and a small stripe down to his nose,
shod before, and I believe is branded with a C on
his thigh. Said negro is well acquainted in many
parts of Virginia, being formerly Mr. Hide's
waiting man. He has a wife and children in O-
range county at the said Quishingsbury's, and I
suppose he will be lurking about that place.—
Whoever will apprehend the said negro and re-
turn him with the horse, to the subscriber, shall
receive the above reward, and all reasonable
charges paid by

James Stevens, jr.
Amherst county, May 18, 1805. 6w

From the National Intelligencer.

Examination of the question "In what does
true republicanism consist?"

[CONTINUED.]

Having examined some of the promi-
nent points, on which genuine republicans
may differ, without rendering themselves
objects of suspicion, we are brought to
the second division of our subject; the
points on which a correspondence of opin-
ion is essential. This view opens a wide
field of enquiry, too extensive to be fully
occupied at this time. The very nature
of the enquiry, however, supercedes the
necessity of much detail either of argu-
ment or fact on the several points of a-
greement; as they must inevitably be such
as do not admit of any considerable diver-
sity of opinion among republicans; and if
the points specified be such, an immediate
acquiescence may be relied on.

We venture to lay down these general
propositions: that genuine republicanism
consists in,

1. A mutual toleration of opinion.
2. In discussing the propriety of propo-
sed measures, under a sacred respect for
truth, and the influence of an unprejudiced
and unflinching judgment.
3. In resolutely going, however at vari-
ance with preconceived ideas, whatever
length reason and the public welfare re-
quire.
4. In a devotion to liberty evinced not
so much in our abstract ideas of govern-
ment, because the best & wisest men will
differ on these points, as by the general
tenor of our sentiments and actions. Con-
sequently a true republican will neither
by word or deed say or do any thing which
shall infringe the rights of conscience, or
the freedom of action in his fellow men,
which is not flagrantly inconsistent with
the general welfare.
5. In the habitual manifestation of re-
spect for republican institutions and the
people.
6. In an habitual and cheerful submis-
sion to the will of the people as expressed
by a majority.
7. In a stronger attachment to mea-
sures than men, and attachments so strong
as to prevent a violation of the former
from a regard to the latter.
8. In a cautious abstinence from the ex-
ercise of all unnecessary power, leaving to
individuals the unmolested pursuit of their
own concerns, wherein it does not injure
others.
9. In the imposition of light taxes on
ordinary, and of equal taxes on all occa-
sions.
10. In the habitual maintenance of
peace, unless driven to arms by the sys-
tematic and deliberate aggressions of an
enemy.
11. In strenuous and persevering exer-
tions, by promoting education and the arts,
to raise the poor to a state of comfort and
independence, and to enlighten the whole
community, so as to render them better a-
ble to enjoy personal happiness and main-
tain social rights.

I will not say that these are all, or even
the greater part of the traits which charac-
terize a genuine republican; but I will say
that he who possesses them is a genuine
republican, however he may think or act
either in private or public life on subordi-
nate points. It will be perceived that these
traits necessarily imply a sincere conviction
that all legitimate power is derived
from the people, and that its only honest
exercise is in the promotion of their hap-
piness.

Let us rapidly review these several
traits.

First: A mutual toleration of opinion is
an essential ingredient in the character of
a republican. Were I called upon to name
the cardinal point of republicanism, pre-
eminent above all others, I would name
this. Without it freedom is but a name,
an ignis fatuus, that may hurry us into
difficulties and dangers, but can never
lead us to any useful result. He who de-
nies freedom of opinion to others neces-
sarily arrogates to himself superior intel-
ligence or virtue, to all around him; and
without, perhaps, always perceiving it
himself, lays the first foundation stone of
a monarchy or aristocracy. Whence is it,
that free states have perished, but from
the inordinate ambition of a few men, who
have not rested satisfied, until they pros-
trated all opposition to their views? what
was the first indication of this ambition,
but intolerance of opinion, overbearing
and menacing whatever crossed or thwarted
it?

Let us analyse the ingredients of which
such a spirit is generally composed. It is
founded on the belief of the individual that
he is possessed of high powers, arising
from a comparison of himself with those
around him. This belief may be just, or
it may be unjust. If unjust he can have
no claims to superior influence. If just,
his talents entitle him to a distinguished
lead among his associates. But how is
this lead to be gained? By fairly display-

ing his talents, by laying before his asso-
ciates or the people the reasons for his op-
inions, by convincing those to whom they
are addressed that it is their interest to re-
ceive them, and to adopt the measures
they recommend. Now, conviction is an
act of the mind, that can only be produc-
ed by enlightening the judgment, and not
by coercion. The appearance of it may be,
but the reality never can. Where then,
superior powers exist, so far leading to in-
tolerance, they disclaim it; they contain
within themselves happier means for ac-
complishing their purposes. Hence it
happens, that a great mind is intolerant.
Why should it be? If I may use the ex-
pression, it brings its wares to the mar-
ket, and every eye at once acknowledges
their superior exquisiteness and quality.
Seeing is believing.

The fact is that intolerant minds are
usually weak; and a secret consciousness
of defect is the fruitful parent of deceitful
appearances. Such minds, therefore,
shrink from scrutiny; they refuse to take
the common ground of argument; and
they fly from the touch stone of familiar
observation.

It may be further remarked that politi-
cal intolerance implies a contempt for pub-
lic opinion, a belief that the great body of
the people are incompetent to judge for
themselves.

Let us then cherish a mutual tolera-
tion of opinion as the sheet anchor of repub-
lican power and national happiness. If
one of our associates possess the fore-
going traits of character, and especially if
these traits have shed lustre over his ac-
tions during the periods of political gloom
that have so recently passed, let us not, be-
cause he does not coincide with us in every
thing, banish him from our communion
and confidence. If God has not endowed
him with the same happy intuition we en-
joy, let us, while we pity the weakness of
his head, not denounce the purity of his
heart.

Let me not be understood as being de-
sirous of removing the necessary lines
that distinguish parties in this country.
Two great parties exist, whose principles
and measures are at war with each other.
While each retains its distinctive princi-
ple a solid or safe coalition is impossible.
The attempt would be ruinous. But let
it be recollected that the toleration here
inculcated, is confined to republicans, to
those who possess in common the forego-
ing traits of characters; which are pre-
cisely those in which the federal party
were deficient when in possession of pow-
er. While, therefore, to that body of men
belongs the same freedom of enquiry with
that claimed for the republicans, they
have no title to our confidence, until they
abandon their characteristic sentiments.

True republicanism consists, Secondly,
in discussing the propriety of proposed mea-
sures, under a sacred respect for truth and
the influence of an unprejudiced and un-
flinching judgment.

The republican system is the offspring
of wisdom and philanthropy. Its sole ob-
ject is the public good. Its sole means
the wisdom and virtue of the people.
Whenever these means do not exist, or
these ends fail to be accomplished, repub-
licanism is but a name. How then shall
these be attained but by diffusing informa-
tion? They require not the aid of passion or
sophistry. These are the subtleties of
far different systems. The people, to
judge correctly, ought to keep their minds
cool and unprejudiced. Every man knows
that this is the only road to prosperity in
private life: and it is equally so in public
life.

But, if my actions and motives are as-
sailed with malignant fury by a political
opponent, who totally regardless of truth
calumniate my character, shall I refrain
from manifesting my resentment by retaliation?
This must depend on the nature of the
libel and the source from which it
flows. In most cases, however atrocious
the libel, it will not touch the character at
which it is levelled. Scurrility carries
with it its own antidote; and such is the
debased state of the press, that it is gene-
rally considered as the homage paid to
distinguished merit.

Cases do undoubtedly occur in which
replies are necessary; but there are none
in which the vindication of the character
of a good and great man requires a resort
to scurrility. Let then the enemies of
our republican institutions enjoy the un-
envied distinction of monopolising defama-
tion in all its atrocious hues; and let its
friends never adopt the pretext of tyrants,
that good ends sanctify bad means.

In the third place, genuine republicanism
consists in resolutely going, however at
variance with pre-conceived ideas, whatever
length reason and the public welfare require.
Under systems founded in error or fraud,
it is not surprising that the mere sugges-
tion of reform should appal those whose
sole claim to power rests upon the con-
tinuance of abuse. It is unquestionably to
this source that we are to ascribe the hue
and cry which have in the old world inva-